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BRIERLEY HILL  
URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.



# REPORT

on the Works of the

# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for 1952.

J. H. DONNELLY,  
Medical Officer of Health.

H. J. PARKER,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector  
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BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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#### *Medical Officer of Health:*

J. H. DONNELLY, T.D., L.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (Ed.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.P.H.

#### *Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:*

\* H. J. PARKER, M.S.I.A., CERT.R.S.I., M.INST.P.C.

#### *Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

† \* C. H. CRAWFORD, M.S.I.A., CERT.S.I.B.

#### *Additional Sanitary Inspectors:*

\* J. A. CLIFFORD, M.S.I.A., CERT.S.I.B.

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D. HOWIE, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., M.R.S.N.I.

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#### *Clerical Staff:*

F. L. BILLS (Chief Clerk); L. EVANS, E. LEES; MRS. M. G. ANDERSON,  
MRS. A. E. MORRELL.

\* Certified Meat and Foods Inspector.

† Certified Smoke Inspector.

## BRIERLEY HILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1952

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BRIERLEY HILL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Department for 1952 again reveals steady progress from a public health point of view.

The Birth Rate 15.63 was slightly higher than last year, and the Death Rate of 10.42 compares with that of 11.91 for 1951.

#### Infectious Diseases

Generally speaking the notification of infectious diseases shows little variation from last year: the exception was Whooping Cough which was responsible for 224 notifications. It is anticipated that vaccination against Whooping Cough will not be long delayed: when finally established, the morbidity of this disease will be reduced as in the case of Diphtheria.

#### Tuberculosis

There is definite evidence that the new drugs in use for the treatment of this disease are proving successful, and because they can be administered in the home by Health Visitors, the bed accommodation in the Sanatoria is being relieved to a large extent.

When visiting cases of Tuberculosis at home I have endeavoured, by questioning, to find out from patients and others what they thought was the cause of Tuberculosis: the replies can be summarised as:

- 1—Insufficient Food.
- 2—Living in poor houses.
- 3—As a result of chills and colds.
- 4—Constant coughing.
- 5—Smoke.

No reference to the disease being due to infection was found. When asked if other members of the family had Tuberculosis, the replies were in many cases "I don't know," or somewhat equally vague: few of those residing in houses where there was a case were willing to attend the Chest Clinic for examination.

It is obvious from this that many people are not aware that Tuberculosis is due to infectious organisms, and I am certain that when people understand clearly that there is no shame in having Tuberculosis, and that it is an infectious disease just as the common cold, which can be transferred by intimate contact, the spread will be retarded.



The Housing Committee have again rendered very valuable assistance in regard to Tuberculosis cases: suitable accommodation for 13 families has been made, thereby ensuring further control of this disease.

### **Housing**

The housing problem is steadily improving. There are, however, still too many people for too few houses, despite the efforts of the Council to erect as many houses as possible. More houses were erected than in the previous year: 225 Council houses and 28 Private houses were completed during 1952 as against 188 Council houses in 1951—the number of Private houses was the same, viz., 28.

Rehousing from unfit houses has again relieved distress, and it is pleasing to know that each year as the Housing Programme unfolds itself more of these old houses will be demolished and many families will be relieved of semi-slum conditions and attain a home with the means of changing their lives completely, from drabness and misery to one of colour and hopefulness.

### **Clean Food**

In the manufacture and preparation of food every care is taken by the Staff of the Public Health Department to ensure that the various regulations regarding foods are carried out, and that the proper ingredients are maintained. Manufacturers and Traders are zealous in their efforts to improve their methods in fair business competition one with the other.

The Shopkeepers are visited and encouraged to ensure proper control of storage and handling. It is a great pity that much of this control is cancelled out when the food reaches some of the homes of the people. Here, by faulty methods, and in some cases sheer ignorance of simple hygienic conditions, much of the minor gastric disturbances of children occur. It is of little avail to instruct some parents of the correct methods of storing food. Young adults, and parents of 20-years of age upwards, who one would expect in these days of advancement to have some knowledge of this subject, are grossly ignorant of the importance of keeping food properly stored, clean and free from flies, and from contact with other sources of infection.

It is indeed sad when one visits homes in the various parts of the District to find that the pantries in many cases are in a filthy state, with the food, which should be protected, on shelves and floors exposed to every type of contamination. It is commonplace to see a child with its hands in a dirty condition being handed sweets or bread and jam without any attempt being made to ensure that the hands are clean, and the dirt removed, before meals are offered.

It is suggested, therefore, that more time should be given in Schools to teach these subjects. This basic training of the 'parents of tomorrow' should be the foundation of better methods in the future and dispel the carelessness based on the absence of knowledge.

To members of the Council, Mr. Parker, and the Staff of the Department I again wish to express appreciation for their willing co-operation.

J. H. DONNELLY,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

## SECTION A

## Statistics

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid 1952)	..	..	48,730
Area (in acres)	..	..	5,932
Rateable Value	..	..	£203,519
Sum represented by Penny Rate 1952-53	..	..	£805

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births: Legitimate	737	375	362
Illegitimate	25	14	11
	<hr/> 762	<hr/> 389	<hr/> 373

Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.63
Area Comparability Factor	0.97
Standardised Birth Rate	15.16

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Still Births : Legitimate	11	4	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 7

Rate per 1,000 (live and Still Births)	14.23
Rate per 1,000 population (Still Births)	0.22

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Deaths:	508	272	236
Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.42		
Area Comparability Factor	1.14		
Standardised Death Rate	11.87		

## Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	24	31.51
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births	23	31.21
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	1	40.00

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)	..	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	75
Deaths from Tuberculosis	..	20



## NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS

### Births

The Birth Rate of 15.63 compares with that of 15.38 for 1951. It is higher than the rates for England and Wales, and the 160 towns of comparable size, whose rates are 15.3 and 15.5 respectively.

### Deaths

The Death Rate of 10.42 is lower than that of 11.91 for 1951, there being 72 fewer deaths. The rate is also lower than that for both the whole Country and for the smaller towns, which are 11.3 and 11.2 respectively.

The most frequent causes of death were Heart Disease, Cancer, Intracranial Vascular Lesions, Bronchitis, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis. These categories included 336 deaths.

It will be noted from Table XIII that there has been a reduction in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis, Cancer, and Heart and Circulatory Diseases for 1952—the reduction being 63.

### Natural Increase of Population

The number of Births exceeded the number of Deaths by 254.

### Infantile Mortality

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 31.51 per 1,000 live births compares with 27.6 for England and Wales and 25.8 for the towns of comparable size. This is above the figure for 1951.

This regretted increase was due in the main to 4 cases of Prematurity and 2 cases of Birth Injury above last year's figures.

### Maternal Mortality

One death was attributed to maternal mortality. The certified cause of death was Uraemia—the interval between maternal condition and death was stated to exceed 12-months.

TABLE I  
INFANTILE MORTALITY

	Prematurity		Congenital Heart Disease		Spina Bifida		Birth Injury		Gastro-Enteritis		Broncho Pneumonia		Total under 4-weeks		Total under 1-year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1 week ..	5	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	5	7	5
1-2 weeks ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2-3 weeks ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
3-4 weeks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-2 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
3-4 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	3
4-5 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5-6 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-7 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7-8 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-9 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9-10 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-11 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-12 months ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	3	-	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	4	3	8	6	12	12

TABLE II  
CAUSES OF DEATH  
REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

Diseases	1952		Total
	Male	Female	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	10	9	19
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	1	—	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	3	3
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach .. .. .	4	4	8
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus .. .. .	16	1	17
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast .. .. .	—	7	7
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus .. .. .	—	4	4
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms .. .. .	21	18	39
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. .. .	—	—	—
Diabetes .. .. .	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .	28	32	60
Coronary Disease—Angina .. .. .	28	16	44
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. .. .	3	3	6
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	36	38	74
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	15	5	20
Influenza .. .. .	1	2	3
Pneumonia .. .. .	10	6	16
Bronchitis .. .. .	21	16	37
Other diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	8	—	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	11	1	12
Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea .. .. .	1	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	5	4	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	2	—	2
Pregnancy—Childbirth, Abortion .. .. .	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	3	6	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	33	45	78
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	4	—	4
All other accidents .. .. .	7	5	12
Suicide .. .. .	3	4	7
Homicide and operations of War .. .. .	—	—	—
All causes .. .. .	272	236	508

TABLE III

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE  
RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952**

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s. and great towns including London	160 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 1951 Census	London Adm. County	Brierley Hill
	Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
<b>Births:</b>					
Live Births ..	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	15.63
Still Births ..	{ 0.35 22.6(a)	{ 0.43 24.6(a)	{ 0.36 23.00(a)	{ 0.34 19.2(a)	{ 0.22 14.23(a)
<b>Deaths:</b>					
All causes ..	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	10.42
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ..	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.41
Influenza ..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06
Smallpox ..	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis including Polio- Encephalitis ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia ..	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.33
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid Fever ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
Scarlet Fever ..	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	0.94
Whooping Cough ..	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	4.60
Diphtheria ..	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
Erysipelas ..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.16
Smallpox ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles ..	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	1.76
Pneumonia ..	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.20
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polio- Encephalitis)					
Paralytic ..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02
Non-Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00
Food Poisoning ..	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	2.58(a)
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
<b>Deaths:</b>					
All causes under 1-year of age: ..	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	31.51
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2-years of age ..	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.30

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 related live births.

## SECTION B

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### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The County Council through its Area Medical Officer is responsible for the administration of the following health services:

- Health Centres
- Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Midwifery
- Health Visiting
- Home Nursing
- Prevention of illness, care and after care
- Domestic Help
- Vaccination and Immunisation
- Ambulance Service
- Mental Health Service

Close liaison between this Department and the Area Health Office was maintained.

#### Hospitals

Administration of Hospitals and Specialist Services is the responsibility of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospitals serving the district are as follows:

- Wordsley Hospital, Brierley Hill
- Guest Hospital, Dudley
- Corbett Hospital, Amblecote

Other Hospitals within easy reach are those of Birmingham and Wolverhampton.

Cases of infectious diseases are referred to Isolation Hospitals, *i.e.*, Moxley Hospital, Wednesbury, and Stallings Lane Hospital, Kingswinford.

#### Maternity and Nursing Homes

There are no Nursing Homes in the area. Maternity cases are admitted to Wordsley Hospital, and to the Rosemary Ednam Maternity Home at Dudley.

#### Tuberculosis

Sanatoria are provided at Kinver, Groundslow, Prestwood, and Himley. Cases of surgical Tuberculosis are treated at Standon Hall and The Woodlands. Dispensaries are situated at Dudley and Wolverhampton.

#### Post Mortem Room

31 bodies were admitted to the Post Mortem Room during the year: 3 of these were from neighbouring districts. The causes of death of those in the Brierley Hill area were as follows:

Natural Causes	..	..	..	..	..	25
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accident	..	..	..	..	..	1

## Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory Service continues to deal with the pathological and bacteriological specimens sent from this area.

The chemical analysis of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act is undertaken by the County Analyst, who acts for the Urban District.

## National Assistance Act

Under Section 47 of the above Act it became necessary during the year to remove into an Institution an old lady aged 83 years. Permission was granted by the Magistrate on the 1st December, 1952.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

#### Water Supply

The District is served by two Companies. The Stourbridge and District Water Board supply 2,209 houses at Wordsley, while the rest of the area is served by the South Staffordshire Water Board. In both cases the supply comes from deep wells and bore-holes in the new red sandstone to depths varying from 200 feet to 500 feet. The water is examined regularly and has continued to be of a high standard of purity.

The following are typical analyses:

#### THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE WATER BOARD

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent. . . . .							Nil per 100 M.L.
<i>Analysis</i>							<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
pH Value . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 deg. F. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.0
Free and Saline Ammonia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0004
Albuminoid . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0004
Nitric Nitrogen . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30
Chlorine present as Chloride . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.004
Appearance . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clear
Suspended Matter . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Minute solid
Metallic Injurious Contamination . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	None
Total Hardness . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.1 deg.
Permanent Hardness . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1 deg.
Temporary Hardness . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.0 deg.



## STOURBRIDGE AND DISTRICT WATER BOARD

Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive coli) after 48 hours incubation at 37 deg. Cent. . . . . Nil per 100 M.L.

<i>Analysis</i>	<i>Parts per 100,000</i>
pH Value . . . . .	7.4
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212 deg. F. . . . .	31.5
Free and Saline Ammonia . . . . .	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia . . . . .	0.0004
Nitric Nitrogen . . . . .	0.65
Chlorine present as Chloride . . . . .	2.70
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 deg. F. . . . .	0.004
Appearance . . . . .	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination . . . . .	None
Total Hardness . . . . .	16.5 deg.
Permanent Hardness . . . . .	7.4 deg.

**Drainage and Sewage Disposal**

Short extensions to sewers have been effected to serve new housing development by private enterprise and new sewers have also been laid to serve Council housing estates now in progress.

**Public Cleansing**

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is also the Cleansing Superintendent. A report on the work will be found in his report.

**SECTION D****HOUSING**

The Architect and Housing Director has kindly supplied the following information for the year ended 30th April, 1953:

During the year 225 Permanent Traditional Dwellings have been completed and handed over for tenanting, and the total of Post-war dwellings completed is now as follows:

1261 Permanent Traditional
40 Permanent Non-Traditional.
124 Temporary Non-Traditional.

Supplies of building materials generally have caused concern and delay, and bricks in particular have been very difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities to meet the Council's needs, consequently, the Council have turned their minds to Permanent Non-Traditional Houses and are now contemplating the erection of 3-storey flats of Non-Traditional construction.

On the Housing Management side, 7,305 items of general repair have been executed by the Building Maintenance Staff, whilst 424 houses have been decorated internally and 649 houses painted externally as programme repairs, together with an additional 71 houses decorated internally following exchanges or transfers of tenancy. A further 153 houses have been painted externally and 351 decorated internally by contract.

There have been 242 new dwellings tenanted, 110 houses vacated and re-occupied, 103 transfers of tenancy, 39 mutual exchanges, 84 tenants transferred to more suitable accommodation, 2,742 general housing and welfare visits, 799 routine inspections of pre-war and post-war Council Houses, 78 investigations of applications for Building Licences.

During the period 61 families have been re-housed from unfit houses on the recommendation of the Chief Sanitary Inspector; these are included in the above figures.

## SECTION E

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### LIVE AND DEAD MEAT INSPECTION

Two Veterinary Officers are employed by the Council to inspect live animals and carcasses at a large factory in the area.

The Chief Veterinary Surgeon reports as follows:

I beg to present the Annual Report of the Veterinary Surgeons for the year 1952. The tables following show all activities in the realms of meat inspection in the factory abattoirs. All animals slaughtered are subjected to inspection, and it will be noted that over 198 tons of diseased meat was destroyed as being unfit for human food. The number of animals inspected and slaughtered has increased considerably over the previous year's figures, and amounts to a record for the district. The increase is in the case of sheep and pigs, whilst cattle and calves are slightly down on the previous year.

Due to some better quality beef type cattle coming in for slaughter the percentage of tuberculosis found in cattle is below the previous year's figure, but so long as a high number of aged cows are being slaughtered, this figure will continue fairly high. It is pleasing to note that the percentage of the disease in pigs has fallen from 11% as it was 20 years ago to 3% today. Under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, 22 cases of Swine Fever were reported, and although microscopic examinations for Anthrax were made, no case was found. The cancer type diseases mentioned were all confirmed by laboratory examinations.

The following tables illustrate the work done.

TABLE IV

DISEASED MEAT, CARCASSES AND OFFAL—

S H E E P

Disease	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Muelleriasis ..	—	—	1504	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia & Pleurisy ..	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 Forequarters
Pericarditis ..	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis ..	6	6	6	6	2168	6	6	12	6	—
Hydatid Cysts ..	—	—	662	649	658	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration ..	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema ..	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	19 Forequarters
Pyæmia ..	2	9	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2 Forequarters
Bruising ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 Hindquarters
Septicæmia ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	1 Forequarter
Jaundice ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	1 Hindquarter
Peritonitis ..	2	2	2	2	6	3	3	5	3	1 Flank
Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Flanks
Melanosis ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Hindquarters
Pyometritis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3 Shanks
Contamination ..	2	4	3	3	3	—	3	4	—	—
Emaciation & Oedema ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Decomposition ..	—	47	52	52	52	—	52	—	—	—
Dead in lairage ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Dead in transit ..	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	50	25	—
Totals ..	53	109	2366	787	2949	52	107	107	52	35 Forequarters 7 Hindquarters 3 Flanks. 3 Shanks



PICS—(continued)

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Bruising ..	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 Forequarters 11 Hindquarters 2 Flanks
Fractures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 Forequarters 30 Hindquarters 14 Forequarters 6 Hindquarters
Arthritis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ..	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	28	14	—
Hernia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Contamination ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 Forequarters
Uræmia ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Porcine variola ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	1	4 Forequarters
Melanosis ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cellulitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine Fever ..	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	44	22	—
Abscess ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Hindquarter
Haemangiomata ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dead in lairage ..	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	78	39	—
Dead in transit ..	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	308	154	—
Totals ..	744	8237	38378	10691	24138	2655	1453	20321	12453	507 Forequarters 82 Hindquarters 61 Omenti 4 Flanks

## C A L V E S

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Tuberculosis ..	—	1	3	3	3	—	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia & Pleurisy ..	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emphysema ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2 Forequarters
Peritonitis ..	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	—
Immaturity ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Gastro-enteritis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Pyæmia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Oedema ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Septicæmia ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	—
Dead in lairage ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Dead in transit ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	—
Totals ..	19	20	32	25	22	19	21	38	19	2 Forequarters



## CATTLE

Disease	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other Parts
Tuberculosis ..	124	639	1232	367	184	139	153	251	345	83 Forequarters 3 Hindquarters 2 Tongues
Actinobacillosis ..	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis ..	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia & Pleurisy ..	—	—	723	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 Forequarters
Pericarditis ..	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fascioliasis ..	—	—	—	—	1661	—	—	—	—	—
Haemangiomata ..	—	—	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	—
Bacterial Necrosis ..	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Infiltration ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts ..	—	—	31	—	19	—	1	—	—	—
Peritonitis ..	2	2	2	2	188	113	521	4	117	4 Hindquarters 5 Flanks
Cysticerciasis ..	—	46	46	46	46	—	46	—	—	—
Nephritis ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	—
Septicaemia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Bruising ..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	8 Forequarters 7 Hindquarters 2 Flanks
Pyæmia ..	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	4	2	2 Hindquarters
Fractures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema & emaciation ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	—
Melanosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Spine
Fat Necrosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Arthritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 Shank
Mastitis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	275 Udders
Dead in transit ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
Totals ..	136	731	2044	479	2394	262	731	283	472	2 Tongues 98 Forequarters 16 Hindquarters 7 Flanks 1 Spine 1 Shank 275 Udders

TABLE V

Incidence of diseased meat as shown in percentages

PIGS		SHEEP	
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	6.0%	Fascioliasis .. ..	9.0%
Hydronephrosis .. ..	6.0%	Muelleriasis .. ..	6.0%
Congestion of Lungs, etc.	5.0%	Hydatid Cysts .. ..	3.0%
Tuberculosis .. ..	3.0%	Pneumonia and Pleurisy	0.3%
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	3.0%	Decomposition .. ..	0.2%
Fatty Infiltration, Liver	3.0%	Fatty Infiltration .. ..	0.07%
Peritonitis .. ..	2.0%	Pericarditis .. ..	0.06%
Pericarditis .. ..	2.0%	Empyema .. ..	0.06%
Empyema .. ..	0.7%	Pyæmia .. ..	0.06%
Hydatid Cysts .. ..	0.1%	Peritonitis .. ..	0.03%
Pyæmia .. ..	0.04%	Jaundice .. ..	0.02%
Nephritis .. ..	0.02%	Arthritis .. ..	0.02%
Swine Erysipelas .. ..	0.01%	Contamination .. ..	0.02%
Pigmentation .. ..	0.01%	Bruising .. ..	0.01%
Bone fractures .. ..	0.01%	Septicæmia .. ..	0.01%
Strongylosis (lungs) .. ..	0.009%	Melanoma .. ..	0.004%
Septicæmia .. ..	0.008%	Metritis .. ..	0.004%
Bruising .. ..	0.007%	Emaciation and Oedema	0.004%
Enteritis .. ..	0.006%	Dead in lairage .. ..	0.01%
Swine Fever .. ..	0.006%	Dead in transit .. ..	0.1%
Arthritis .. ..	0.006%		
Jaundice .. ..	0.004%		
Endocarditis .. ..	0.004%		
Contamination .. ..	0.003%		
Paratyphoid .. ..	0.002%		
Lympho-sarcomata .. ..	0.001%		
Oedema and emaciation	0.001%		
Uræmia .. ..	0.001%		
Variola Porcina .. ..	0.001%		
Gangrene .. ..	0.001%		
Hepatitis .. ..	0.0009%		
Ascarides .. ..	0.0009%		
Melanosis .. ..	0.0009%		
Haemangiomata .. ..	0.0009%		
Decomposition .. ..	0.0009%		
Abscess .. ..	0.0006%		
Hernia .. ..	0.0006%		
Myocarditis .. ..	0.0003%		
Actinomycosis .. ..	0.0003%		
Cellulitis .. ..	0.0003%		
Fascioliasis .. ..	0.0003%		
Dead in lairage .. ..	0.1%		
Dead in transit .. ..	0.4%		

## Incidence of diseased meat as shown in percentages

## CALVES

Pneumonia and Pleurisy	0.3%
Septicaemia .. ..	0.2%
Tuberculosis .. ..	0.1%
Jaundice .. ..	0.08%
Peritonitis .. ..	0.08%
Pericarditis .. ..	0.04%
Empyaema .. ..	0.04%
Immaturity .. ..	0.04%
Gastro-enteritis .. ..	0.04%
Pyæmia .. ..	0.04%
Oedema .. ..	0.04%
Dead in lairage .. ..	0.04%
Dead in transit .. ..	0.1%

## CATTLE

Fascioliasis .. ..	24.0%
Tuberculosis .. ..	18.0%
Pneumonia and Pleurisy	10.0%
Peritonitis .. ..	7.0%
Mastitis .. ..	4.0%
Angiomata .. ..	3.0%
Bacterial Necrosis .. ..	0.6%
Pericarditis .. ..	0.5%
Hydatid Cysts .. ..	0.5%
Cysticerciasis .. ..	0.5%
Actinobacillosis .. ..	0.3%
Bruising .. ..	0.2%
Pyæmia .. ..	0.1%
Fatty Infiltration .. ..	0.07%
Abscess .. ..	0.04%
Actinomycosis .. ..	0.03%
Nephritis .. ..	0.02%
Fractures .. ..	0.02%
Oedema and emaciation	0.02%
Fat Necrosis .. ..	0.02%
Arthritis .. ..	0.01%
Melanosis .. ..	0.01%
Septicaemia .. ..	0.01%
Dead in transit .. ..	0.01%

TABLE VI

Post mortem examinations were carried out on all animals found dead in the transports on arrival, in the Lairages, or elsewhere, to ascertain the cause of death and help control any possible contagious disease Scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders. The following table shows the type of animal and the cause of death:

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Pneumonia and or Pleurisy ..	1	—	4	64	—
Pericarditis .. ..	—	—	—	1	—
Peritonitis .. ..	—	—	—	4	—
Enteritis .. ..	—	—	3	8	—
Swine Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	7	—
Toxaemia .. ..	—	—	4	23	—
Immaturity and debility ..	—	5	—	—	—
Cobalt deficiency (Pine) ..	—	—	10	—	—
Impaction of Rumen ..	—	—	1	—	—
Prolapsed Rectum .. ..	—	—	—	1	—
Extensive bruising .. ..	—	—	1	1	—
Dislocation of neck .. ..	—	—	1	—	—
Fascioliasis and Dropsy ..	—	—	3	—	—
Empyaema .. ..	—	—	—	1	—
Anaemia .. ..	—	—	—	4	—
Internal haemorrhage (fighting)	—	—	—	28	—
Paratyphoid .. ..	—	—	—	1	—
Syncope .. ..	—	—	2	50	—
Enterio-hepatitis (Blackhead) (Turkey) ..	—	—	—	—	1
Total .. ..	1	5	29	193	1

TABLE VII

## Imported Goods seized:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Frozen Beef .. ..	—	2	—	16	—
Bacon .. ..	—	9	1	7	—
Frozen Veal .. ..	—	—	2	13	—
Tinned boneless ham ..	—	1	3	26	6
Tinned boneless shoulder ..	—	1	3	11	15
Veal and Ham loaf .. ..	—	—	1	21	8
Calves tongues .. ..	—	—	—	3	—
Jellied Veal .. ..	—	3	1	4	12
Pork Butts .. ..	—	—	1	19	4
Luncheon meat .. ..	—	—	—	11	11
Luncheon tongue .. ..	—	—	—	2	14
Lambs' Tongues .. ..	—	—	—	17	8
Lambs' livers .. ..	—	—	2	—	12
Minced beef loaf .. ..	—	—	—	12	12
Pork Brawn .. ..	—	—	—	1	8
Stewed steak .. ..	—	—	—	3	—
Tinned peas .. ..	—	—	—	—	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peeled tomatoes .. ..	—	—	—	2	3
Total imported goods ..	1	1	—	7	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Home killed—					
Beef .. ..	76	—	1	—	—
Veal .. ..	—	10	—	25	12
Mutton .. ..	5	16	—	17	6
Pork .. ..	115	7	2	—	14
Total meat seized, etc. ..	198	15	—	23	15 $\frac{3}{4}$

Material for Research and Teaching was provided to the Universities of Cambridge, Bristol, and Liverpool, to the Medical Schools of St. Thomas's Hospital and Charing Cross Hospital, London, and to the Royal Veterinary College and Hospital, London.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1952

TABLE VIII

## CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1952

Disease	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 and over	Age Un- known	Total
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	6	9	26	2	2	1	—	46
Whooping Cough .. .. .	20	58	77	66	3	—	—	—	224
Measles .. .. .	2	17	31	32	2	1	1	—	86
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Paralytic .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	—	10
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	—	8
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total .. .. .	24	82	117	127	9	7	14	—	380

NOTE—Diseases against which no Notifications have been received are EXCLUDED from the above Schedule.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## Diphtheria

Of three notifications received, two proved to be incorrect. The one confirmed case gives an attack rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.03 for towns of comparable size.

## Immunisation

Routine immunisation, or re-immunisation, of entrants has been carried out in the Schools, while younger children have been dealt with at Infant Welfare Centres of the County Council.



### **Whooping Cough**

There were 224 notifications as compared with 53 for the previous year. The notification rate of 4.60 per 1,000 population compares with 2.61 for the Country as a whole.

### **Scarlet Fever**

There has been a slight increase in the number of notifications received: 46 during the period under review as against 41 for the previous year. The notification rate is 0.94 per 1,000 population which compares with 0.84 for 1951 and 1.53 for the whole Country. No deaths occurred.

### **Pneumonia**

10 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year. The notification rate is 0.20 compared with 0.72 for the Country as a whole.

### **Erysipelas**

8 cases were notified, giving a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.14 for the country as a whole and 0.12 for towns of a comparable size.

### **Measles**

It is gratifying to know that only 86 notifications for Measles occurred during the year as against 1,019 for the year 1951. The notification rate is 1.76 per 1,000 population.

### **Food Poisoning**

No notifications of Food Poisoning were received.

### **Poliomyelitis**

One case of Poliomyelitis (Paralytic type) was notified during the year. This gives a notification rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified giving a notification rate of 2.58 per 1,000 live and still births.

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum (Non-Venereal)**

One notification was received giving a rate of 1.31 per 1,000 live births.

### **Meningococcal Infection**

One notification was received giving a rate of 0.02 per 1,000 population.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### Notifications

The notifications for the year are 57 as compared with 70 for the year 1951. This gives one some hopes that tuberculosis will soon be accepted as a curable disease, rather than in the past when it was thought to be incurable.

### Re-Housing

13 families have been re-housed which has afforded better facilities for isolation in their own homes.

### Deaths

It is pleasing to report that there is a marked reduction in the deaths from tuberculosis. In 1951 there were 25 deaths as compared with 20 during 1952. It will be noted in Table 10 that the highest death rate is still amongst the age groups 25 to 55 years.

TABLE IX

	<i>MALES</i>		<i>FEMALES</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at the 1st January, 1952 ....	195	47	198	52	492
New Notifications 1952	23	2	18	6	49
Number restored to Register having been removed previously	—	—	—	—	—
Cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification ....	3	—	4	1	8
Number removed from Register 1952 (Due to Recovery, Death or Outward Transfer) ....	15	2	16	1	34
Number on Register 31st December, 1952	206	47	204	58	515

TABLE X  
AGE AND SEX OF NEW CASES, DEATHS, AND RECOVERIES FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

Years	New Cases				Cases removed from Register due to death				Cases removed from Register due to recovery			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary	Pul-monary	Non-Pul-monary
0-1 .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—5 .. ..	2	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15 .. ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
—25 .. ..	5	—	8	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
—35 .. ..	7	—	3	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	4	—
—45 .. ..	6	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—55 .. ..	5	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65 .. ..	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	26	2	22	7	10	1	9	—	1	1	5	—

TABLE XI  
TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications for the following Years:

Year	Population	Males		Females		Total
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1935	45,190	34	8	30	6	78
1936	45,490	34	14	18	9	75
1937	45,880	34	9	26	11	80
1938	46,360	23	8	18	4	53
1939	46,360	26	3	21	3	53
1940	44,340	29	6	19	5	59
1941	45,000	33	5	20	4	62
1942	45,000	28	3	19	3	53
1943	45,000	29	3	18	5	55
1944	44,500	24	5	31	1	61
1945	44,410	31	4	21	5	61
1946	46,190	26	4	37	7	74
1947	47,060	26	4	30	6	66
1948	48,250	21	3	25	3	52
1949	48,490	34	1	25	3	63
1950	48,900	30	2	21	2	55
1951	48,690	39	—	26	5	70
1952	48,730	26	2	22	7	57

TABLE XI<sub>A</sub>

Deaths from Tuberculosis for each of the following years:

Year	Population	Males		Females		Total
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
1935	45,190	11	3	19	3	36
1936	45,490	16	5	9	5	35
1937	45,880	22	2	3	4	31
1938	46,360	27	2	5	1	35
1939	46,360	—	—	—	—	31
1940	44,340	—	—	—	—	34
1941	45,000	—	—	—	—	32
1942	45,000	—	—	—	—	37
1943	45,000	—	—	—	—	39
1944	44,500	19	1	9	3	32
1945	44,410	13	1	17	2	33
1946	46,190	17	2	16	1	36
1947	47,060	9	2	17	1	29
1948	48,250	12	—	15	1	28
1949	48,490	17	5	16	3	41
1950	48,900	9	1	8	3	21
1951	48,690	15	1	8	1	25
1952	48,730	10	1	9	—	20

TABLE XII

## Deaths from Malignant Disease (Cancer)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent of total Deaths</i>
1935	45,190	18	33	51	10.39
1936	45,490	30	24	54	11.38
1937	45,880	29	31	60	11.67
1938	46,360	32	39	71	14.64
1939	46,360	26	28	54	10.65
1940	44,340	35	30	65	10.36
1941	45,000	45	28	73	13.51
1942	45,000	44	25	69	14.28
1943	45,000	29	30	59	11.24
1944	44,500	41	43	84	17.00
1945	44,410	30	38	68	12.64
1946	46,190	30	32	62	12.58
1947	47,060	31	47	78	15.00
1948	48,250	41	38	79	16.99
1949	48,490	41	37	78	13.85
1950	48,900	59	30	89	15.61
1951	48,690	46	33	79	13.62
1952	48,730	41	34	75	14.76

TABLE XIII

Deaths from Tuberculosis, Cancer and Heart and Circulatory Diseases for each of the following years :

Year	Population	Tuberculosis			Cancer			Total Cancer and Tuberculosis	Per cent of Total Deaths	Heart and Circulatory Diseases			Per cent of total Deaths
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1935	45,190	14	22	36	0.80	18	33	51	1.13	69	66	135	2.99
1936	45,490	21	14	35	0.77	30	24	54	1.18	71	68	139	3.06
1937	45,880	24	7	31	0.68	29	31	60	1.31	70	69	139	3.03
1938	46,360	29	6	35	0.75	32	39	71	1.53	66	71	137	2.96
1939	46,360	—	—	31	0.66	26	28	54	1.16	95	91	186	4.01
1940	44,340	—	—	34	0.77	35	30	65	1.46	75	81	156	3.52
1941	45,000	—	—	32	0.71	45	28	73	1.63	87	82	169	3.75
1942	45,000	—	—	37	0.82	44	25	69	1.53	72	75	147	3.27
1943	45,000	—	—	39	0.87	29	30	59	1.32	88	73	161	3.58
1944	44,500	20	12	32	0.72	41	43	84	1.88	83	67	150	3.37
1945	44,410	14	19	33	0.74	30	38	68	1.52	78	97	175	3.94
1946	46,190	19	17	36	0.78	30	32	62	1.34	75	81	156	3.38
1947	47,060	11	18	29	0.62	31	47	78	1.66	87	88	175	3.72
1948	48,250	12	16	28	0.58	41	38	79	1.64	70	75	145	3.01
1949	48,490	22	19	41	0.85	41	37	78	1.55	97	74	171	3.53
1950	48,900	10	11	21	0.43	59	30	89	1.82	116	98	214	4.38
1951	48,690	16	9	25	0.51	46	33	79	1.62	139	116	255	5.24
1952	48,730	11	9	20	0.41	41	34	75	1.53	110	94	204	4.18

## Total Deaths from all Causes

1935	..	491	..	531	..	538	1949	..	563
1936	..	483	..	538	..	493	1950	..	570
1937	..	514	..	483	..	520	1951	..	580
1938	..	485	..	525	..	465	1952	..	508
1939	..	507	..	494	..				



# REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

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I present a report on the work carried out in my Department during 1952.

Considerable attention has been given to smoke abatement including industrial fumes and progress has been recorded. The meeting with representatives of the Fireclay and Brick Industries has undoubtedly helped and I hope, when this matter is again discussed with these Associations, that further information of improvements contemplated for the future will be available.

Food hygiene has again been the subject of special concentration as will be seen from the details set out under this heading.

The demolition of old houses was stepped up; in all 68 houses were represented under the Housing Act, resulting in 67 Demolition Orders being made, the largest number dealt with since 1939. There remains a considerable number of sub-standard houses to be dealt with and nothing short of demolition will meet these cases. In addition there were large numbers of houses erected some 50 to 60 years ago which require to be brought up to present day standard by the provision of baths, etc.

The cost of refuse collection still rises, due principally to wages and haulage, but it must be realised that the spread of new housing sites with long carries from each house, bring with it increased collecting costs which will occur year in and year out in the future.

There were no staff changes during the year and again I wish to acknowledge the services of my Deputy, the Inspectoral and Office Staff and all outside workers; their work is reflected in the report, which I feel again shows progress.

My thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, also to all Chief Officers for their co-operation at all times.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

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### Complaints

411 complaints were received as compared with 419 in 1951; 179 related to stoppages in drains. In accordance with the policy of the Council, a workman from this Department attends to all drain stoppages, with rods and plungers, to avoid nuisance. The following analysis shows the variety of complaints received during the year:

Drain stoppages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
General defects to houses			..	..	..	..	..	151
Offensive odours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Insect infestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Roadside caravan dwellers			..	..	..	..	..	5
Pigkeeping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Smoke nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

#### Smoke

During the year, the Council had under consideration the making of Bye-Laws restricting the emission of black smoke to 3 minutes in any thirty minutes. It was decided however, before the matter was further discussed, to invite comments from all Industrialists.

On the whole, the replies received were favourable with the exception of those from the manufacturers of the Fireclay Products and Brick Industries. As a result of this, it was agreed that a deputation from their Associations should meet representatives of the Council. At that Meeting, the deputation emphasised the improvements that had already taken place and asked for the matter to be deferred to enable their members to consider the position.

The Council after considering the report of their representatives, decided to defer any application to the Minister for a period of twelve months, at the end of which time, the Firebrick Industrialists will submit a progress report.

The electrification scheme mentioned in the report for 1951 had not been completely effected by the end of the year, but there was already a considerable improvement due to a reduction in the number of boilers in use. So far as can be seen, the whole of the boiler plant, from which grit and smoke have been a source of trouble for many years, will cease to operate early next year.

At another large works the boiler plant is being cut down, due to electrification; this will be completed during 1953.

Observations have been made on various boiler chimneys and it is obvious from these reports that considerable improvements have been made.

With the improvements taking place in boiler plant throughout the district and the consequent reduction in smoke emissions which it is anticipated will take place, one would wish to be able to report the same progress from domestic premises. One cannot help feeling that the housing estate at Kingswinford, on which already 500 houses have been erected and occupied, would have been an ideal area to commence the first smokeless zone in this urban district.

### Industrial Gases

In the month of May, a complaint was again received of damage to vegetation in gardens adjoining the plant mentioned in the previous report. Investigations proved that until the gases discharged via the Waste Heat Boilers are emitted at a higher level, these complaints will continue, particularly when the wind is between North and East.

The Board agreed to give a trial to the suggestion of by-passing the gases from the Waste Heat Boilers to the natural draught stack, and the reconstruction work to one furnace was completed during the year. As it was found that the alterations did not effect the furnace efficiency, instructions were given for the remaining four furnaces to be similarly dealt with. It is anticipated that the whole of the reconstruction work will be completed by the end of 1953.

The readings from the five Lead Peroxide stations, which have been set up around the Works, have been taken continually during the year and the measurements obtained are detailed in Table No. 1. One Volumetric Apparatus with smoke filter has been installed adjacent to the Works and Table No. 2 shows the results obtained. It will be noted that the readings are highest in the months of November, December, January and February; this also occurs when the wind direction is between North and East.

TABLE I  
LEAD PEROXIDE SO<sub>2</sub> RECORDERS

Results as Mg. of SO<sub>3</sub>/Day collected by 100 sq. cm.

Station No.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	2.50	2.00	1.68	1.27	1.19	1.15	1.18	1.11	1.34	1.62	2.20	1.73
2	1.65	1.61	1.82	1.03	1.04	1.05	0.86	0.86	1.38	1.35	2.30	1.84
3	1.68	1.72	1.98	1.20	1.39	1.29	0.88	1.28	1.73	1.41	2.84	1.71
4	1.93	1.55	1.46	1.08	0.96	0.96	1.04	0.68	1.19	1.45	1.93	1.67
5	1.94	2.29	2.20	1.46	1.58	1.47	0.89	0.91	1.49	2.03	2.62	2.02
Control	1.23	1.50	1.40	0.92	0.77	0.77	0.91	0.55	1.06	1.09	1.94	1.19

TABLE II

**CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS**

Smoke expressed as milligrams per 100 cubic metres.

Sulphur Dioxide expressed as parts per 100 million parts of air.

1952	<i>Smoke</i>		<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>	
	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>Highest daily Average</i>	<i>Monthly Average</i>	<i>Highest daily Average</i>
January .. .. .	21.4	37.1	5.4	16.3
February .. .. .	21.1	42.9	6.3	16.0
March .. .. .	18.2	31.1	6.1	14.5
April .. .. .	14.4	23.6	6.2	13.0
May .. .. .	12.2	28.1	4.7	16.2
June .. .. .	8.7	16.4	1.9	3.6
July .. .. .	3.8	15.3	1.7	5.6
August .. .. .	3.7	8.7	1.3	3.1
September .. .. .	4.5	11.9	1.0	2.1
October .. .. .	10.0	31.5	3.6	17.3
November .. .. .	26.9	58.2	9.9	35.4
December .. .. .	25.1	47.4	5.6	18.9

Under the arrangements with the Surveyor, all plans, relating to new works or extensions to works, particularly where they relate to boiler plant, are first of all dealt with by this Department. This close co-operation has been of material value in the elimination of smoke and gases.

### Water Supplies

Satisfactory results were obtained on the eight samples taken from the Public Main Supply, which were submitted for both Bacteriological and Chemical Examination. From a private borehole, which supplies the Kingfisher Lido and taps on various sites of the Camping Ground, 17 Bacteriological samples were taken by the Owners in addition to 18 Bacteriological and 5 Chemical by this Department and submitted for examination. The results on 3 of the 17 samples shewed some slight contamination, but in no case was this borne out by the results on follow-up samples taken by this Department. All other results were satisfactory.

### Swimming Pool Water

2 Chemical and 16 Bacteriological samples were taken during the Summer months. Of these 3 Bacteriological were not up to standard, neither was one of the samples taken on receipt of the results. Upon investigation it was found that there had been a defect in the chlorination plant, coupled with the fact that the plant was not working during the night after a day of heavy bathing. Follow-up samples were satisfactory, and the results on Chemical samples were excellent. The District Inspector also tested the water with the Lovibond Comparator.

### Sewage Effluent

There were 8 Chemical samples submitted. 7 were normal samples from the Council's Sewage Farm of effluent before passing into the River Stour. All were satisfactory. The remaining sample was taken from one of the detritus tanks at the Farm and submitted to ascertain the likely source of oil contamination.

### River Pollution

Complaints were received of the condition, including foaming of the Mill Stream at Holbeache, which is the boundary on the north side of the Urban District. Investigations made suggested that the effluent from a sewage works in an adjoining area, which discharges into the stream, might be the source of the trouble. This matter has been passed to the River Severn Board for their investigation and attention.

A sample from a surface water sewer, discharging into the River Stour was submitted for chemical examination to ascertain if there were any industrial pollution (galvanizing); no trace was found.

### Infectious Disease Prevention

137 visits were made to cases of Infectious Disease; 54 houses were disinfected.

21 houses were dealt with for the elimination of bed bugs; these necessitated 36 sprayings in all.

### Moveable Dwellings

During the year five applications were received for licences in respect of individual caravans; two were refused and three granted. Below is a list of the licences in operation.

			<i>Number of</i>	
			<i>Licences</i>	<i>Vans</i>
Rear of May View, Quarry Bank	..	..	2	2
The Plantation, Pensnett	..	..	1	1
Housing Site Foreman	..	..	1	1
British Legion Club, Kingswinford	..	..	1	1
11, Mount Pleasant, Kingswinford	..	..	1	1
Rear Transport Cafe, Pensnett	..	..	1	1
Kingfisher Camping Ground	..	..	1	150



The Licence for the Kingfisher Camping Site which was granted for 102 caravans was increased during the year to 150; it was understood that no further application for extension would be received. When forwarding the application, the site owners asked for some security in view of the large amount of money which had been expended on the site in providing tarmac access roads, two sets of ablution blocks and drinking water points. Consequently it was agreed that a licence for three years should be granted.

The sanitary accommodation on the site has now been increased so that there are six water closets for Males and six for Females; in addition, at each block there is one separate compartment for the emptying of chemical closets and a separate room provided for washing. Provision has also been made for hot and cold shower baths to be available for the occupants of the caravans at the Lido which adjoins the camping ground.

This site is ideal, very well organised and maintained, and caters for a very good type of caravan dweller. No adapted caravans are allowed—all must be of an approved type.

Again considerable difficulty arose with the nomad type of van dwellers; in practically every instance the site, even after a short stay, was in a filthy condition when vacated. Of the many vans seen, very few, if any, were occupied by gypsies; today, the gaily painted van of old is rarely seen. Some inspected were found to be improvised vans; flat waggons with canvas covers; and even an old bread van, all used for living purposes.

Certain derelict land at The Oak was used so frequently that eventually, after discussions with the Owners, measures were taken to prevent access, the result being a considerable improvement in that area to the satisfaction of the residents.

There is no doubt that in the past few years, due to the need for rags and scrap metal, this type of van-dweller has increased; it is an easy way of obtaining a good living with very little physical effort.

Legal proceedings were instituted on three occasions against one owner-occupier of a disused bus body, which was being used for living accommodation.

## HOUSING ACT, 1936

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The policy of allocating, to persons residing in unfit houses, 20 per cent of all houses available for letting, has again been continued by the Council; as a result, 177 persons have been rehoused from 50 unfit houses into 53 houses. Difficulty is still being experienced in the Quarry Bank District in persuading persons to move into other parts of the Area, where houses are being erected; due to this, there are quite a number of persons occupying unfit houses on which Orders were made before 1939.

Three houses, on which Orders under this Act were operative, having been temporarily repaired, were still opened under Defence Regulations at the



beginning of the year. On one of these the licence was withdrawn owing to its condition and the tenant rehoused.

### Section 11 (Demolition Orders).

67 Houses were represented as being unfit and Demolition Orders were made on the following:

#### BRIERLEY HILL

2 'D' Court, Albion Street  
 3 'E' Court, Brickiln Street  
 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, Buckpool  
 4, 6, 8 and 10, The Goss, Delph Road  
 99 and 101, Dudley Road  
 54, 56 and 58, John Street  
 68, 70 and 72, New Street  
 1, 2, 3 and 4 'C' Court, South Street  
 1 and 23, Silver Street  
 384, Stourbridge Road  
 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, Wallows Road (Exchange Street)

#### PENSNETT

5, 6, 7, 8, 37, 38 and 39, Bell Street  
 72 and 74, Bromley  
 10, Bradley Street  
 29, 30, 31 and 32, Church Street  
 30, High Oak  
 1, Smithy Lane

#### KINGSWINFORD

108, 110 and 112, Barnett Lane  
 4, Dudley Road  
 73 and 74, High Street

#### QUARRY BANK

2, Caledonia  
 66, Coppice Lane  
 37, Maughan Street  
 106, 107, 108 and 109, New Street  
 20 and 21, Sheffield Street

Three void houses, on which Undertakings not to re-let were operative, were reconstructed in accordance with plans and specifications submitted and approved by the Public Health Committee. The Undertakings were determined.

## Section 12 (Closing Orders)

78, High Street, Kingswinford was represented as unfit, and a Closing Order was made.

Table No. 3 shows the action taken under the Housing Act since 1930. The number of houses dealt with was 2210, to which should be added 52 that were demolished in anticipation of formal action, making a total of 2262; of these 1881 had been demolished. The number of persons rehoused were 8385 to which should be added 157 (from the 52 houses previously mentioned) making a total of 8542.

In spite of the exceptional progress made between 1934 and 1939, there still remained a considerable number of the houses erected during the industrial revolution, which have become sub-standard, and the Areas in which they were erected require re-development. One of these, consisting of approximately 350 houses, forms part of the central district of Brierley Hill.

## Overcrowding

At the end of 1951, there were 48 known cases of overcrowding in the Area, and the position to date is set out in the following table.

					<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>	<i>Total</i>
At the end of 1951	..	..	..	..	36	12	48
Cases remedied	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
					—	—	—
					14	10	24
Additional cases	..	..	..	..	—	4	4
					—	—	—
At end of 1952	..	..	..	..	14	14	28

Sex overcrowding shows 90 known cases; this exists where there is insufficient accommodation in the house to separate the sexes.

					<i>One Bedroom House</i>	<i>Two Bedroom House</i>	<i>Total</i>
At end of 1951	..	..	..	..	21	91	112
Cases abated	..	..	..	..	2	21	23
					—	—	—
					19	70	89
New Cases	..	..	..	..	—	1	1
					—	—	—
Total cases at end of 1952	..	..	..	..	19	71	90
					—	—	—

TABLE III  
HOUSING ACT  
SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN 1930—1952

Year	Section 11		Section 12 Closing Orders	Clearance Areas No. of Houses	TOTAL	Houses made fit Section 11	Houses permanently closed Sec. 11 & 12	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
	Demolition Orders	Under- takings							
*1930—1933 ..	143	14	15	54	226	16	12	111	713
1934 ..	50	4	1	10	65	—	1	79	240
1935 ..	266	21	60	60	407	32	39	47	701
1936 ..	281	29	47	142	499	22	39	256	1518
1937 ..	200	15	9	119	343	7	9	354	2041
1938 ..	143	38	6	235	422	12	28	478	1822
1939 ..	74	11	—	—	85	5	6	228	484
1940—1945 ..	6	7	1	—	14	—	8	71	79
1946 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	3
1947 ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	45
1948 ..	4	3	—	—	7	—	3	49	137
1949 ..	12	4	—	—	16	—	4	23	91
1950 ..	31	—	—	—	31	—	—	13	176
1951 ..	22	—	3	—	25	—	3	56	158
1952 ..	67	—	1	—	68	—	—	49	177
	1301	146	143	620	2210	94	152	1829	8385

\* Prior to Amalgamation.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

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Considerable progress has been made in dealing with all food premises in the district, in addition a survey of all licensed premises was made, particularly relating to methods of serving beer, condition of pumps and over-spilled beer. Of 153 premises visited, at 84 it was admitted that over-spilled beer was collected for re-sale; this practice is one to which Brewery Companies should endeavour to find a solution.

The number of food premises to which the bye-laws apply are made up as follows:

432 Food Shops
18 Cafes
24 Canteens
153 Licensed Premises

362 copies of Bye-Laws for the handling, wrapping, etc. of Food have been sold to date.

The results of the inspection at licensed premises revealed many defects; some of these are set out below:

Premises requiring extensive repair and redecoration	..	..	54
Badly arranged living accommodation	..	..	4
No bathroom	..	..	5
No adequate sink in bar	..	..	13
Badly arranged sanitary accommodation	..	..	67
Lead pipes in use	..	..	6
Glasses dirty or chipped	..	..	13

The inspection revealed that hot water was laid on to the bar and supplied as follows:

Back boiler—solid fuel	..	..	..	..	..	82
Electric immersion heater	..	..	..	..	..	25
Gas or electric geyser	..	..	..	..	..	37

and that sterilising detergents were used at 114 premises.

At the whole of the Houses with the exception of six, the pipes supplying the beer to the pumps were either of stainless steel or plastic. Pipes found obviously dirty numbered six.

The Public Health Committee, after considering the report on the licensed premises gave instructions that a copy should be posted to the Licensing Justices; this was done.

The policy of centralised slaughtering was continued and 5653 pigs were notified for slaughter under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and examined at the two Bacon Factories still operating under my supervision. In addition the carcasses of 333 pigs were inspected at other premises.

Number of Pigs slaughtered	..	..	..	..	..	5986
Number of Pigs inspected	..	..	..	..	..	5986

The following tables give details of all whole carcasses and organs unfit for human consumption, also the causes for which they were condemned.

#### ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	386
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. .. .	6.52%

#### TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	294
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	4.98%

#### CARCASSES, OR PARTS, AND OFFALS CONDEMNED

Carcasses .. .. .	8
Heads .. .. .	244
Collars .. .. .	5
Hearts .. .. .	145
Kidneys .. .. .	2
Lungs (sets of) .. .. .	343
Livers .. .. .	186
Spleens .. .. .	3
Stomachs.. .. .	7
Intestines .. .. .	4
Part Carcasses .. .. .	6

*Weight of Meat  
Condemned  
in lbs.*

#### DISEASES

Tuberculosis .. .. .	3965
Pncumonia .. .. .	237
Pericarditis .. .. .	68
Pleurisy .. .. .	236
Congestion .. .. .	32
Cirrhosis .. .. .	296
Peritonitis .. .. .	53
Hepatitis .. .. .	54
Nephritis .. .. .	9
Necrosis .. .. .	41
Septicaemia .. .. .	205
Fever .. .. .	172
Adhesion .. .. .	11
Abscess .. .. .	3
Moribund Carcase .. .. .	108
Urticaria .. .. .	9

Total weight of meat condemned 5499lb.—2 tons, 9 cwts., 0 qrs. 11lb.

## Slaughterhouses

There are 6 slaughterhouses licensed in the area. Three of these are in general use.

## Other Foods Condemned

Apple Sauce (Tins) .. .. .	7
Apples (Tins) .. .. .	88
Apricots (Tins and Jars) .. .. .	29
Bacon (lbs.) .. .. .	69
Bananas (Tins) .. .. .	2
Beans in Tomato (Tins) .. .. .	74
Beetroot (Tins) .. .. .	3
Bilberries (Tins and Jars) .. .. .	35
Blackberries (Tin) .. .. .	1
Blackcurrants (Tin) .. .. .	1
Butter (lbs.) .. .. .	4
Cake (lbs.) .. .. .	15
Carrots (Tins) .. .. .	6
Cheese Spread (Packets) .. .. .	69
Cheese (lbs.) .. .. .	30
Cherries (Tins) .. .. .	241
Chicken (Tins) .. .. .	4
Coconut (Packets) .. .. .	3
Coffee (Tins) .. .. .	11
Crab Meat (Tins) .. .. .	5
Damsons (Tins) .. .. .	12
Flour (lbs.) .. .. .	147
Fruit Lollies .. .. .	8 gross
Fruit Salad (Jars) .. .. .	16
Gooseberries (Tins) .. .. .	3
Grapes (Tins) .. .. .	1
Grapefruit (Tins) .. .. .	19
Greengages (Tins) .. .. .	5
Ham (Tins) .. .. .	7
Ham, Cooked (lbs.) .. .. .	632
Jellies (Packets) .. .. .	30
Lobster (Tin) .. .. .	1
Meat, various (Tins) .. .. .	220
Milk (Tins) .. .. .	308
Oatmeal (lbs.) .. .. .	19
Oranges (Tins) .. .. .	43
Peas (Tins) .. .. .	214
Peaches (Tins) .. .. .	30
Pears (Tins) .. .. .	22
Pickles (Jars) .. .. .	3
Pilchards (Tins) .. .. .	7
Pineapple (Tins) .. .. .	23
Plums (Tins) .. .. .	150
Preserves (Jars) .. .. .	35



Prunes (Tins) .. .. .	2
Raspberries (Tins) .. .. .	6
Rhubarb (Tins) .. .. .	5
Roe (Tins) .. .. .	5
Salmon (Tins) .. .. .	25
Sardines (Tins) .. .. .	24
Sausages (Tins) .. .. .	2
Shrimps (Tins) .. .. .	7
Soup (Tins) .. .. .	18
Strawberries (Tins) .. .. .	16
Sweets (lbs.) .. .. .	140
Tomatoes (lbs.) .. .. .	625
Tomatoes (Tins) .. .. .	632
Tomato Sauce .. .. .	181
Weetabix (Packets) .. .. .	4
Wheat, Shredded (Packet) .. .. .	1

**Summary of Articles of Food and Drugs submitted to the Public Analyst and  
the Results of the Analyses**

<i>Article Analysed</i>	<i>Total Samples</i>		<i>Genuine</i>		<i>Not Genuine</i>	
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, Ground .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Aspirin Tablets .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Baking Powder .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beef Suet .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beer .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bread .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Butter .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cream Horn Cake .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cheese, Gorgonzola .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chips, Fried .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cydo .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coconut, dessicated .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Condiment, non-brewed .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cordials—Blackcurrant .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Peppermint .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cornflour .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cream, Synthetic .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Currie Powder .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fish Cakes .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Flour—Plain .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Self-raising .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fruit Sauce .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gelatine, powdered .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ginger, stone .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Glucose, powdered .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Glycerine .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Honey .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ice-Cream .. .. .	10	—	9	—	1	—

Article Analysed	Total Samples		Genuine		Not Genuine	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Ice Lollies .. .. .	—	2	—	2	—	—
Iodine, tincture of .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Jam, Raspberry .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Jellies, Table .. .. .	1	1	1	1	—	—
Krusto-Pastrymaker .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Leaf Lard .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lemon Curd .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lemon Peel Caps .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Marmalade .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Meat Soup .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Milk .. .. .	33	6	29	6	4	—
Milk, condensed—						
Machine-skimmed .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Full Cream .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mincemeat .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Mineral Water .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Oats, rolled .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Olive Oil .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Plum Pudding .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Potato Crisps .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Raising Powder, Golden .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rice .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sausage—Beef .. .. .	5	—	5	—	—	—
Pork .. .. .	7	1	6	1	1	—
Seidlitz Powder .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	1
Semolina .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Shortbread Mixture .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sultanas .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sweets .. .. .	—	4	—	4	—	—
Tea .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup .. .. .	—	4	—	3	—	1
Tomato Piquant .. .. .	—	1	—	1	—	—
Vinegar, Malt .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	63	67	57	64	6	3

## Milk

Four formal samples were reported as being below standard, but no proceedings were taken. Three samples were from one producer, and showed a deficiency of 8.3%, 10% and 20% in Fat; but samples taken at the same time from two other churns of the previous evening's milking were well above the standard. The Cowkeeper was seen, but he was unable to give any reason for deficiencies other than natural causes. This explanation was accepted.

The other formal sample showed deficiency of Solids-not-Fat with 1% of added water. This milk came from a dairy outside the Urban Area. The matter was taken up with the Company concerned who reported that added water to the extent of approximately 20% had been found in four churns sent in to their Dairy. Investigations were being made by the local authority.

Following the legal proceedings reported last year, relating to milk showing a deficiency in fat, which had been dismissed by the Stipendiary Magistrate, the Council decided to ask the Minister of Food to consider amending the present legislation so as to set a legal standard for milk or to define milk as meaning the whole milk from the cow, properly mixed. The reply received was that the Minister could not accept the suggestion, but was endeavouring to deal with the problem in a different manner. The solution, if any can be found ; will be of extreme interest to all Food and Drugs Authorities.

### **Ice-Cream**

The one sample of ice-cream which was reported as being below standard, showed a deficiency of 5.3% in Non-Fatty Milk Solids, but as there had been a reduction in the standard of Solids-not-Fat, which came into force a few days after the sample was taken, it was felt that no action should be taken.

### **Tomato Ketchup**

The informal sample of Tomato Ketchup which was submitted for analysis showed a 73.3% deficiency in Tomato Solids and had a 20% excess content of Benzoic Acid. This sample was taken from stock which had been held for a number of years and, in consequence of the result of the analysis, the wholesaler, handed over the whole of the stock; 623 bottles were destroyed. It appears that this was a consignment manufactured during the war period by one of the mushroom firms which does not now exist.

### **Seidlitz Powders**

An informal sample was taken, which proved to be 20% deficient in Tartaric Acid. This was found to be of old stock, and the remainder were withdrawn from sale. No further action was therefore necessary.

### **Beer**

The informal samples of beer were submitted to be tested for metal contamination as in both cases lead pipes were in use. The results showed 0.2 and 0.25 parts per million of lead. In view of this, the owners were asked to replace the beer pipes by stainless or plastic. This was done.

### **Bread**

A complaint was received of the condition found in a loaf of bread. Upon analysis, it was found that the material in question was discoloured dough; this was traced to defective machinery in the bakery concerned, which was remedied.

### **Pork Sausage**

One formal sample showed 4.1% deficiency in meat. The Committee, having heard the explanation of the manufacturer, decided that no proceedings should be instituted.

## Section 14

In the course of inspection, disused licensed premises were found to be used for the manufacture of potato crisps, without being registered. An application together with plan was submitted for consideration by the Committee, but registration of the premises was refused; consequently the business ceased.

The business of one fish frier at one of the registered premises was discontinued; the registration of the premises was therefore cancelled.

Premises registered for manufacture of Potted, Pressed, Preserved or Pickled Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Fish Friers	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

## Section 34

Five premises are registered under this Section of the Act for carrying out the business of Wholesale Dealers in Margarine.

### MILK (Special Designation) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

#### Supplementary Licences—

Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

#### Dealers' Licences—

Tubereulin Tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

### MILK (Special Designation) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

#### Supplementary Licences—

Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Sterilised ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
---------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

#### Dealers' Licences—

Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
-------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Sterilised ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
---------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	---

Retailing Shopkeepers (Sterilised)	..	..	..	..	..	164
------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

### THE MILK (Special Designations) (Special Areas) ORDER, 1952

The Urban District of Brierley Hill was included as one of the specified areas under the above Order. This came into force on the 1st November, 1952.

## MILK SAMPLING RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION, 1952

<i>Designation under which sold</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>		<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Phenol- phthalein Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>		<i>Tuberculosis Test</i>	
	<i>Bact.</i>	<i>Biol.</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>
T.T. Past ....	49	—	46	3	49	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised ....	148	—	144	4	148	—	148	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ....	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
T.T. (Raw) ....	27	4	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Accredited ....	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ungraded ....	10	8	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
TOTAL ....	292	13	216	19	197	—	197	—	57	—	13	—

**ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947**  
**THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) ORDER, 1951**

Manufacturers in the District:

Ice-Cream—

Heat Treated .. .. .	6
Complete Cold Mix .. .. .	6
	—
Fruit Lollies .. .. .	12
	18
	—
Total .. .. .	30
	—

Retailers—Storage and Sale, the majority of whom retail wrapped ice-cream only—

Premises registered at 31st December, 1951 ..	115
Premises registered during 1952 .. .. .	13
	—
Registrations cancelled during the year .. .. .	128
	2
	—
Number on Register at 31st December, 1952 ..	126
	—

155 Samples were submitted for the Methylene Blue Test, the results of which were as follows:

	<i>Type of Mix</i>	<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>GRADES</i>			
			1	2	3	4
Produced within the Urban District	Heat Treated	44	18	8	13	5
	Complete Cold	11	8	3	—	—
Produced outside	Heat Treated	100	56	26	8	10
TOTAL .. .. .		155	82	37	21	15

13 out of the 18 Heat Treated samples produced in this District which were reported as Grades 3 and 4, were taken from two factories and relate to follow-up samples after unsatisfactory results.

**Ice Lollies**

114 Samples were submitted for examination. The results, detailed below, show an improvement on last year.

<i>No. of Samples Submitted</i>	<i>PLATE COUNT PER C.C.</i>				<i>B. COLI CONTENT</i>	
	<i>Sterile</i>	<i>Under 100</i>	<i>100 to 1,000</i>	<i>Over 1,000</i>	<i>Nil in 0.3 c.c.</i>	<i>Present in 0.3 c.c.</i>
114	16	89	6	3	112	2

**Synthetic Cream**

2 of the 11 Samples of Synthetic Cream forwarded for Bacteriological examination were not satisfactory; the remaining 9 samples were reported as sterile.



### FACTORIES

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
Factories—			
With Mechanical Power .....	212	127	Nil
Without Mechanical Power .....	12	8	Nil
Total ....	224	135	Nil

### CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of defects</i>			<i>Number of offences in respect of which Prose- cutions were Instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness .....	12	14	—	—
Inadequate ventilation .....	4	6	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:				
Insufficient .....	5	6	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	16	16	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences re- lating to Outwork) .....	4	3	—	—
Total ....	41	45	—	—

Ten Outworkers lists were received notifying fifteen Outworkers.

Eleven Notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories of work required to Sanitary Accommodation; of these eight were remedied by the end of the year.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

One female operative working in conjunction with the District Sanitary Inspectors was engaged wholly on rodent control.

88 Householders as against 109 the previous year took advantage of the free service provided. Contracts were in operation in respect of 104 business premises; in these cases, quarterly treatments are given and follow-up treatments as required. For this service a charge is made and the income from business premises amounted to £349. There are no major infestations in any part of the area.

At the beginning of the year, the new poison "Warfarin" was tried out and, after exhaustive tests, brought into general use. "Warfarin" has decided advantages when compared with other poisons, for no prebaiting is necessary, no bait shyness is caused and there is less likelihood of casualties occurring to domestic animals; rodents will, in fact, continue to feed until the end.

A survey was made of all agricultural properties and assistance was again given to Amblecote U.D.C.

PREMISES		RATS				MICE	
Type	No.	Pre-baits	Poison Baits	Poison Takes		Poison Takes	
				Good	Small	Good	Small
Local Authority .. ..	7	293	213	33	18	4	—
Dwelling Houses .. ..	88	23	174	55	30	20	10
Business Premises .. ..	104	2806	3405	929	406	133	78
Amblecote U.D.C. ... ..	11	231	296	80	25	14	11
TOTAL .. .. .	210	3353	4088	1097	479	171	99

### Sewers

Three manholes, all in one small area of Quarry Bank, had revealed partial 'takes' last year, but the same manholes, together with two others in close proximity, were not infested when the maintenance treatment was carried out.

The annual testbaiting of 70 manholes (approximately 10% of the total), in various parts of the area, was undertaken in November, and as no "takes" were recorded, I am able to report that the sewers were free of infestation.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

There are 65 slaughtermen licensed to carry out the work of slaughtering. Four new licences were granted.

With a view to the humane slaughter of privately owned pigs at owner's premises, a Cash Captive Bolt Pistol was obtained, free of charge, from the Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association. All licensed slaughtermen were notified that the pistol was available, provided a firearms certificate was held.

### SHOPS ACT

330 inspections were made to shop premises, principally to deal with facilities for shop assistants and their half-day closing.

Details of the shop premises on the register are as follows:

Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Other Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act came into force on the 1st April, 1952. One licence was issued in respect of premises, which upon inspection were found to be suitable.

### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Under this Act, registration was granted in respect of premises used by upholsterers and bedding manufacturers.

Three samples were taken for examination to ascertain whether they conformed to the requirements of the regulations. These were:

- 1 Rag Flock
- 2 Algerian Fibre
- 3 Linters Felt

The reports received showed that they were satisfactory.

### PETROLEUM ACT

120 Premises are licensed to store petroleum spirit in the area, the total amount licensed being 93,823 gallons. Licence fees amounted to £72 0s. 0d.

3 Licences for the storage of Calcium Carbide were issued, the total amount licensed being 6 tons, 2 cwts. and the fees amounted to £1 15s. 0d.

### CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDINGS

Applications for licences to carry out work to existing houses were as follows:

Licences issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total amount of Licences issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,948

H. J. PARKER,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, 1952

						<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re- Inspections</i>
<b>Housing Act</b>							
Repairs (Sec. 9)	..	..	..	..	..	—	43
Demolition (Sec. 11)	..	..	..	..	..	23	411
Closing (Sec. 12)	..	..	..	..	..	—	16
Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	—	35
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	151	11
<b>Public Health Act</b>							
Houses	..	..	..	..	..	561	2090
Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	13	5
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	181	215
Camping Sites, Licensed	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
Cinemas	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Rivers Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Smoke Abatement—							
Observations and Premises visited	..	..	..	..	..	221	7
Atmospheric Pollution Readings	..	..	..	..	..	303	—
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	12	41
Drainage (Inspections)	..	..	..	..	..	109	160
Drainage Tests	..	..	..	..	..	5	—
Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Sewers and Street Gullies	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Ashes Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	55	1
Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	21	5
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	137	—
Swimming Pool	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Animals or Birds	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
<b>Factory Act</b>							
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	127	171
Work Places	..	..	..	..	..	8	—
Bake-houses	..	..	..	..	..	19	24
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	11	—
<b>Food and Drugs Act</b>							
Market	..	..	..	..	..	56	10
Food Premises, including Ice-Cream Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	435	380
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	72	455
Fish Fryers	..	..	..	..	..	40	29
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	28	37
Meat and Food Surrenders	..	..	..	..	..	130	2
Milk and Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	29	12
Catering Licences	..	..	..	..	..	27	8
Food Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	16	—

Bye-Laws	Inspections	Re- Inspections
Tents, Vans and Sheds .. .. .	50	181
Piggeries .. .. .	318	28
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	244	—
Shops Act .. .. .	327	3
Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	—	9
Pet Animals Act, 1951 .. .. .	1	3
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951 ..	7	—
Building Licences .. .. .	5	16
Interviews with Owners, Builders, etc. on Property	455	—
Petroleum Act .. .. .	55	59
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act .. .. .	57	27
Miscellaneous .. .. .	50	—

Sanitary Improvements carried out as a result of Inspections made and Notices served. (Work actually carried out)

Dwelling Houses

Roofs repaired .. .. .	180
House brickwork repointed .. .. .	24
Chimney stacks repointed .. .. .	17
Chimney pots provided or repaired .. .. .	7
Defective brickwork of walls rebuilt .. .. .	5
Dangerous walls rebuilt or repaired .. .. .	3
Rainwater spouting repaired or renewed .. .. .	84
Vertical damp-proof course provided .. .. .	1
Gable rendered .. .. .	1
Walls and ceilings cleansed .. .. .	16
Plasterwork repaired or renewed .. .. .	317
New firegrates provided .. .. .	10
Firegrates repaired .. .. .	21
New doors provided .. .. .	6
Doors and door frame repaired .. .. .	30
New door sills provided .. .. .	1
Door steps repaired or renewed .. .. .	4
New windows provided .. .. .	18
Windows repaired .. .. .	80
Sash cords renewed .. .. .	108
Top sashes of windows hung .. .. .	3
Window fasteners provided .. .. .	8
New window casements provided .. .. .	2
Windows made to open .. .. .	2
Quarry floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	1
Living room floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	29
Bedroom floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	14
Stairs repaired .. .. .	21
Hand rails on stairs provided or repaired .. .. .	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	19

**Wash-houses, Water Closets, etc.**

Wash-house roofs repaired .. .. .	41
Wash-house doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	6
Wash-house chimneys repointed or rebuilt .. .. .	3
Wash-house windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	6
Wash-house floors repaired .. .. .	3
Wash-house limewashed .. .. .	2
Wash-house doors repaired .. .. .	1
Scullery rebuilt .. .. .	1
New earthenware sinks provided .. .. .	6
Repairs to sink, brickwork, etc. .. .. .	1
Water supply provided to sinks .. .. .	9
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired .. .. .	8
Washing boiler provided or repaired .. .. .	16
Brickwork of washing boiler repaired .. .. .	11
Washing furnaces provided or repaired .. .. .	5
Rainwater spouting provided or repaired .. .. .	6
Water closet walls rebuilt .. .. .	8
Water Closet brickwork repointed or repaired .. .. .	2
Water Closet roofs repaired .. .. .	25
Water Closet floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	5
New Water Closets provided .. .. .	4
Water Closet pans provided .. .. .	16
Water Closet seats renewed .. .. .	29
Water Closet flush cisterns repaired or renewed .. .. .	35
Leaking Water Closet joints repaired .. .. .	13
Coal stores repaired .. .. .	2
Yards or paving repaired .. .. .	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	28

**Drainage**

Obstructed drains cleared .. .. .	42
Drains repaired or reconstructed .. .. .	16
Inspection chambers provided .. .. .	2
New covers provided to inspection chambers .. .. .	6
Waste pipes repaired .. .. .	7
Privy converted .. .. .	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	4

**Slaughterhouses**

Walls limewashed .. .. .	1
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2



**Food Premises**

Food protected .. .. .	48
Screens provided .. .. .	22
Structural repairs .. .. .	6
Floors repaired .. .. .	4
Cleansing and redecoration .. .. .	30
Hot water facilities provided .. .. .	6
Raising of outside display .. .. .	9
Yards cleaned .. .. .	3
Notices in sanitary accommodation .. .. .	28
Dustbins provided and covered .. .. .	5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	20

**Smoke Abatement**

Smoke nuisances remedied .. .. .	1
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**Shops Act**

Stores cleansed .. .. .	1
Forms required to be exhibited .. .. .	9

**Ice-Cream Premises**

Redecorated .. .. .	3
---------------------	---

**Licensed Premises**

Premises redecorated .. .. .	7
Food Store provided .. .. .	1
Hot water provided .. .. .	7
Drainage provided to sink .. .. .	1
Drain board provided .. .. .	1
Beer pumps cleansed .. .. .	1
Glasses cleansed .. .. .	3
Food Bye-Law Notices provided .. .. .	2
Cellars limewashed .. .. .	6
Pump provided to cellar .. .. .	2
Sanitary conveniences limewashed .. .. .	8
Sanitary conveniences screened .. .. .	6
Urinal tiled .. .. .	1
Water Closet cisterns repaired .. .. .	1
Water Closet seats provided .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9

**Milk and Dairies**

Leaving of milk bottles on highway ceased .. .. .	4
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**Factories and Workshops**

Factories and Workshops limewashed .. .. .	3
New sanitary accommodation built .. .. .	6
Intervening ventilated space provided .. .. .	6
Water Closets or Urinals limewashed .. .. .	11
Water Closets repaired .. .. .	16
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3

**Bakehouses**

Bakehouses cleansed .. .. .	2
-----------------------------	---

**Other Nuisances**

Caravans removed .. .. .	65
Piggeries cleansed .. .. .	2
Accumulations of manure and other refuse removed .. .. .	4

**Petroleum Act**

Delivery pipe repaired .. .. .	1
Extinguishers provided .. .. .	1

**Letters and Notices sent out**

Preliminary Notices and housing schedules .. .. .	506
Food Bye-Law Notices .. .. .	400
Letters .. .. .	1250

**Statutory Notices**

## Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 93 .. .. .	76
Section 44 .. .. .	1
Section 45 .. .. .	2
Section 269 .. .. .	2

## Housing Act, 1936—

Section 11 (1) .. .. .	77
Section 11 (4) .. .. .	67
Section 12 .. .. .	1

**Legal Proceedings**

## Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 269—for continuing to use bus body as living accommodation without licence .. .. . Fined £3 and 2 guineas costs.

Section 269—for continuing to use bus body as living accommodation without licence .. .. . Fined £20 and 5 guineas costs.

Section 269—for continuing to use bus body as living accommodation without licence .. .. . Fined £40 to be paid within one month—or two months' imprisonment.

## Public Health Act, 1936—

Section 94—for failing to abate nuisance .. .. . Ordered to execute work in 28 days and to pay 9s. 6d. Court Costs.

## Food and Drugs Act, 1938—

## Food Bye-Laws—Section 4—

Risk of contamination of fish in transit—

Owner of Business .. Fined £2 and 3 guineas costs.  
 Manager .. .. . Fined £2.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

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This section of the Report relates to the year ended 31st March, 1953.

### Staff

Foreman .. .. .	1
Male Employees .. .. .	42
Female Employees .. .. .	6

These are employed as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Refuse Collection .. .. .	22	—
Refuse Disposal .. .. .	1	—
Salvage .. .. .	4	5
Street Cleansing .. .. .	8	—
Gullies and Cesspools .. .. .	2	—
Depots, Drains, Public Conveniences, etc. .. .. .	5	1

The number of working days lost by all employees, through sickness or injuries, was 951 against 780 for 1951. Five employees had severe illness which accounted for 359 days.

### Vehicles

The vehicles available to the Department at 31st March, 1953 are as listed below, the only change in the fleet was the replacement of an old S. & D. Freighter of 7 cu. yards by an S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper of 16/18 cu. yards capacity. The new vehicle was delivered on 31st March and was allocated to the Pensnett District.

- 1 S. & D. Freighter (16/18 cubic yards)
- 2 S. & D. Freighters (11 cubic yards)
- 2 S. & D. Freighters (7 cubic yards)
- 1 S. & D. Gully-Cesspool Emptyer
- 1 Morris 2-ton covered lorry
- 2 Morris Vans (Paper Collection)
- 3 Ford Vans (Paper Collection, and one spare and Public Conveniences)
- 2 Lewin Roadsweeper Collectors
- 1 Austin Utility Van (Foreman)
- 1 Morris Van, 15-cwt. (Waste Food, etc.)
- 1 Bulldozer (Disposal)
- 1 Bray Hydra-Loader (Disposal)

### Collection

In August 1948 the Council resolved to revert to a weekly collection of house refuse, and the policy has been operated successfully despite many difficulties. It has only been at holiday times that there have been any arrears and these have always been overcome the following week, due to a standing arrangement with the workmen on each gang.

During the year 18 complaints were received, 16 relating to non-removal and 2 to misplaced bins; each case had immediate attention. When it is realised that over 14,000 bins are emptied each week, the number of complaints instead of being a reflection suggests that the householders are well satisfied with the service provided.

The collection bonus of 2½d. per bin per five-man gang per week over the basic figure of 3,300 per week continued, and it is certain this incentive not only solved the problem of the ever increasing number of new houses, but it meant the retention of the men employed; (in fact only one man terminated his employment during the year); thereby assisting to a large extent toward the good relations, which are of the utmost importance, between householders and collectors.

The weight of the refuse, 11,639 tons shows a decrease of 185 tons; the number of loads of house refuse removed were reduced by 55.

The following table shows the loads moved by the various vehicles.

Vehicle	NUMBER OF LOADS					Total
	Bins	Fixed Receptacles	Trade	Hospital & Schools	Pans & Bins	
JH 5906 .. ..	1446	—	—	—	—	1446
JH 9307 .. ..	1310	—	—	—	—	1310
ARE 733 .. ..	66	13	109	100	144	432
DRF 624 .. ..	185	26	117	99	104	531
MRE 884 .. ..	1297	—	—	—	—	1297
SRE 742 .. ..	1354	—	—	—	—	1354
Total .. ..	5658	39	226	199	248	6370

## Disposal

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and properly covered. The purchase of a Hydra-Loader for digging out covering material, together with the Bull-Dozer, ensured a good job with very little labour. One tip only, that at the Leys, is in use for the whole of the refuse from the Urban Area and is in a central position. At present one portion only is in use to make available quickly, additional land for Depot purposes. On one part of this, the sixth layer is now being concluded, which, it is anticipated, will become available for use within the next 2 to 3 years. After completion of this section, there is still land available for controlled tipping of house refuse for another 25 to 30 years at least, maybe longer, depending on the development of adjoining land.

### Disposal Ground—

House Refuse .. ..	10,745	
Trade and Other Refuse .. ..	894	
	<hr/>	11,639
Road Sweepings .. ..		1,252
		<hr/>
		12,891 Tons

### Ashbin Provision

Looking around the district one cannot help noticing the improvement in the type of refuse container since the decision to provide ash receptacles as part of the refuse collection service. From a hygienic point of view alone, it is a tremendous step forward; gone are the dilapidated bins and also the difficulty in persuading owners to replace. The provision of the bins by the Council has improved the working conditions of the men employed in emptying, and it is now in their own interest to report all defective containers as early as possible; after examination, defective bins are immediately replaced. All bins are numbered and each house-holder has to give a receipt, acknowledging that the receptacle is on loan, and an undertaking to use it in a proper manner. So far the bins have received reasonable treatment by householders; in one instance only has it been necessary to take action for misuse. In this case the tenant paid the cost of the new bin. Arrangements have been made for all unserviceable dustbins withdrawn to be examined at the Depot, and any found to be repairable are dealt with by a local firm. By the end of March 161 bins had been repaired at an average cost of 4s. 6d. each and re-issued.

Since May 1950 when the Council decided that bins should be provided free, the cost to be borne by the refuse collection service, the number placed to the 31st March, 1953 is as follows:

Year ended 31st March			1951	1952	1953	Total
Council Houses	..	..	417	530	589	1536
New Council Houses	..	..	155	168	206	529
Private Houses	..	..	1454	1163	1120	3737
New Private Houses	..	..	20	17	29	66
Other Properties	..	..	—	—	19	19
Total	..	..	2046	1878	1963	5887

### Costs for the year ended 31st March, 1953

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in order to obtain comparable costs of County and non-County Boroughs and Urban Districts with population exceeding 20,000 has re-introduced a system of annual costing returns similar to that in use before the war.

### COST STATEMENT TO THE 31st MARCH, 1953

#### Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse, Kitchen Waste and Salvage

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue Account—			
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£
Labour .. .. .	7876	1980	9856
Transport .. .. .	4949	3119	8068
Plant, Equipment, etc.* .. .. .	2485	733	3218
Other items .. .. .	1185	395	1580
Total .. .. .	16495	6227	22722
Gross Income .. .. .	121	5303	5424
Net Cost .. .. .	16374	924	17298
Unit Costs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton—labour only ..	13 6	3 5	16 11
Gross cost per ton—transport only ..	8 6	5 4	13 10
Net cost per ton* .. .. .	28 1	1 7	29 8
	£	£	£
Net cost per 1,000 population* ..	336	19	355
Net cost per 1,000 premises* ..	1141	64	1205

\* The cost of providing ashbins, *i.e.* £2,302 is included in Plant, etc., and represents 4s. 0d. per ton, £47 per 1,000 population and £160 per 1,000 premises of the Net Unit Costs.

### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area .. .. .	5,932 acres
Population at June, 1951 .. .. .	48,690
Total refuse collected—actual .. .. .	11,639 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day .. .. .	13.08 cwt.
Number of premises .. .. .	14,350
Average haul .. .. .	2.25 miles
Frequency of collection .. .. .	weekly
Kerbside collection (percentage of total collection) .. .. .	Nil
Total refuse disposed of .. .. .	11,639 tons
Method of disposal—controlled tipping .. .. .	100%
Rateable Value .. .. .	£203,519
Product of 1d. rate .. .. .	£805
Rate in £ (Collection and Disposal) .. .. .	21.49d.



## Waste Paper

The total tonnage for the year was 420, the income £3,540 as compared with 454 tons and £7,581 for the previous year. These figures express the return to more normal terms of trading, in no uncertain manner, and signify, no doubt, the end of the "fancy prices" offered as a bait to anyone who could collect waste paper.

In March 1952 the price of mixed paper was £16 per ton; in April £13; in May £8 10s. 0d.; in July £7 10s. 0d.; in March 1953 £6 10s. 0d. per ton (the latter price being guaranteed for one year ending 31st March, 1954).

In April 1952, four vans were engaged on the collection, three on house-to-house collections, the fourth vehicle collected from works and shops. In order to maintain the economic balance, many adjustments were necessary; in May, four women were suspended; in June, one van was withdrawn.

Further complications arose; the Mills had such huge stocks of paper accumulated as a result of the trade recession that a quota system was introduced in June. In February, 1953, the Mills were put out of action by the East Coast floods, and, in order to avoid being swamped by paper, a further van was withdrawn from service. In spite of this, the storage space was strained to the utmost, until March, when despatches to the Mills were resumed.

The contract with the Mills was renewed in August for a further period of five years, and it must be recorded that despite the difficulties encountered the business relations were all that could be expected, and unlike many authorities who had to burn or bury their stocks of paper, all the paper collected was accepted by the Mills.

One redeeming feature of the fall in prices is that the pirate waste paper collector is out of business, resulting in more paper being available for collection, especially from business premises.

## Kitchen Waste

The normal practice of collecting waste food weekly from houses provided with three-gallon containers continued, communal street bins and works' canteens were visited twice weekly.

Representations were made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries regarding the important part the collection of waste food played in the national interest and the Council accepted a recommendation to purchase an additional 450 containers in an endeavour to increase the collection. The new containers were placed in January 1953 making a total of 1,000.

The total amount collected was 142 tons as compared with 125 tons in the previous year. The income was £497, an increase of £126.

## General

The total income for the year was £5,114 in return for 806 tons of material. 107 tons of tins were extracted from refuse at the disposal ground; these were press baled and sold for £468.

## Salvage Income

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>£</i>
Paper .. .. .	420	3,540
Baled Tins .. .. .	107	468
Cullet .. .. .	93	210
Textiles .. .. .	18	254
Kitchen Waste .. .. .	142	497
Metals .. .. .	23	136
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3	9
	<hr/> 806	<hr/> £5,114

## Street and Gully Cleansing

The task of ensuring clean street nowadays, is a well-nigh impossible one. Generally speaking, Brierley Hill is not littered so badly as many other towns; but there is still far too much thoughtless action by the public. By the simple act of dropping paper, etc. in litter bins, much time and money would be saved and unpleasant sights, such as litter causes, would be obviated.

The two Meehanical Sweeper Collectors continued to render good service. They were available for a total of 505 days, the same number as the previous year. Handsweeping, always a difficult problem, was at a minimum during one part of the year, due to three men being away sick for long periods; but, for the first time for years, it was possible to obtain labour later on, and, at the end of the year, six men were available for this work.

Details of the work of the vehicles is summarised as follows:

	<i>Number of Loads</i>	<i>Weight Tons</i>	<i>Loads of Water</i>	<i>Working Days</i>
No. 1 Lewin Sweeper .. ..	447	561	503	273
No. 2 Lewin Sweeper .. ..	344	464	333	232
	791	1025	836	
Street sweepings moved by other vehicles .. ..	148	227	—	
Total .. ..	939	1252	836	

The cost of street cleansing, considerably higher on account of increases in wages and, more especially, plant rates, is now required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as an annual return which also includes gully cleansing.

### COST STATEMENT, 1952-1953

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Street Sweeping and Watering</i>	<i>Street and Gully Cleansing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Revenue Account—			
Gross Expenditure—	£	£	£
Labour .. .. .	2305	183	2488
Transport .. .. .	3787	644	4431
Plant, Equipment, etc. ..	71	9	80
Other items .. .. .	195	—	195
Total .. .. .	6358	836	7194
Unit Costs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Net cost per street mile mile cleansed .. .. .	28 3	—	—
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed .. .. .	£ —	£ 90	£ —
Net cost per 1,000 popula- tion .. .. .	130	17	147

### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Mileage of streets cleansed .. .. .	61.91
Frequency of cleansing—	
At least once daily .. .. .	4%
Three to five times weekly .. .. .	0%
Twice weekly .. .. .	12%
Once weekly .. .. .	68%
Less than once weekly .. .. .	16%
Total miles cleansed .. .. .	4,500
Number of street gullies cleansed .. .. .	1,752
Number of gully cleansings .. .. .	9,222

### Cesspools

The number of cesspools cleansed was 351; loads removed were 713 and the cost of £433.

### Sanitary Accommodation

The following figures show the considerable progress that has been made since the amalgamation in 1934:

			<i>W.C.'s</i>	<i>Bins</i>	<i>Pans</i>	<i>Ashpits Privies</i>	<i>Dry Ashpits</i>	<i>Cesspools</i>
1935	..	..	10458	10388	143	262	108	135
1953	..	..	15010	14182	81	21	1	110

### Public Conveniences

Two additional conveniences were erected at Pensnett and Wallheath making in all seven conveniences for both male and female and five for male only.

Additional conveniences are contemplated at Wordsley and Brockmoor; when these are completed, the district will be reasonably covered.

It is unfortunate that the district does not allow for the erection of conveniences sufficiently large to employ an attendant.

All are cleaned daily, two twice daily. The sum of £55 was collected. The amount of damage caused at these places by irresponsible persons is still large and is quite a problem.

H. J. PARKER,

*Cleansing Superintendent.*











